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<b>DISPATCH</b>		CLASSIFICATION <b>SECRET</b>		PROCESSING	
				PROPOSED	ACTION
TO Chief of Station, WAVE			MARKED FOR INDEXING		
FROM Chief, WE Chief, RUWOLF Chief, WE			NO INDEXING REQUIRED		
SUBJECT COWPERY/VALINK/Operations Interrogation of Cuban Refugees			ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING		
ACTION REQUIRED REFERENCES			ABSTRACT		
REF: IYLE 1600, 5 August 1962			INDEXED		

1. Attachment A, forwarded herewith, is a VATALE/1 translation of the VALINK interrogation of Enrique Antonio Felix BELOYRA and John KOCH. The report was received from VALINK/4, who actually did the questioning. Copies of subjects' passports, also received from VALINK/4, are forwarded as Attachment B herewith.

2. When handing Roodine these documents, VALINK/4 said that some of the information in the interrogation report was purposely distorted, probably to protect the lenient action of the VALINKs in matters concerning the Festival and counter-activity. The only extant copies of this report are in the VALINK files.

WALTER R. CLASTONBURY

**Attachments:**

- a. Interrogation report
- b. Passport copies

**Distribution:**

- C & 1 - WAVE, w/atts. XPOB single copy each
- 2 - WE, w/att. a single copy
- 2 - WE, w/att. a (including orig. Finnish-language version), single copy
- 2 - RUWOLF, w/att. a single copy
- 2 - Helsinki, w/att. a

MICROFILMED  
 AUG 30 1962  
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DATE TYPED	DATE DISPATCHED
15 August 62	17 August 62
DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	
OFEJ-5770	
HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER	

CS COPY

CROSS REFERENCE TO  
200-124-122/3  
12

Koch - Gene

SECRET

SP

Country: FINLAND  
Subject: ANTI-FESTIVAL ACTIVITY BY TWO CUBAN REFUGEES  
Date: 10 August 1962

At 1800 hours on Sunday, 29 July 1962, a procession composed of various nationalities attending the World Youth and Student VII Peace and Friendship Festival was enroute to the Olympic Stadium along Mannerheimintie. As it passed the Mannerheimintie-Pohjois-Rautatiekatu intersection, students Enrique Antonio Felix Beloyra and John Koch, Cuban refugees living in the USA, were standing on the top of a Volkswagen. They shouted something at the procession and opened up a white banner (about 7½ by 4½ feet) on which the following text was written in Spanish, French and English:

D.R.E.

LIBERTAD 15,000 jovenes presos CUBA  
LIBEREZ 15,000 jeunes Prisonniers CUBA  
Free the 15,000 youth in jail in CUBA

Because it was suspected that the conduct of Beloyra and Koch might lead to an incident involving them and the Festival procession; they were taken by police to the Helsinki Criminal Police Department where their banner was confiscated. Inspector of the Criminal Police Department, made a preliminary interrogation at which Beloyra and Koch said they they had come to Finland on 26 Jul 62 (sic) with the intention of making contact with the Cuban youth at the Festival and to ask them about current conditions in Cuba. With this in mind, they painted the above text on a white sheet with black paint at their (sic) quarters in the Klaus Kurki Hotel, meaning it to be seen by the Cuban Festival participants when displayed.

A

Criminal Police Surveillance Office gave the undersigned an order on 1 Aug 62 to interrogate

Beloyra and Koch.

The interrogation took place on 2 Aug 62, with  
as translator and  
as witness, and was recorded as follows:

cc: Student Enrique Antonio Felix Beloyra, citizen of Cuba and  
now a refugee in the USA, declared that he was born on 1 Aug 42  
in Havana, Cuba, and that he now lives permanently at 1528 South  
West 5th Street, Miami, Florida. He did not wish to disclose where  
he had lived in Cuba, for his parents are still there. He is a  
university student, and in Cuba was studying to be an electrical  
engineer. His father was arrested in 1960 for political reasons  
but had told his son before arrest to get a passport and get out  
of the country at the first opportunity. Enrique Beloyra applied  
for and received a passport through the Ministry of Internal Affairs. He now has a Cuban passport, number 24192/1.6.1960. He  
had made contact with the English Embassy in Havana and had made  
the acquaintance of an official in it. When he left Havana on  
10 Sep 62 on a Pan-American Airways plane, the first stamp was put  
into his passport on page six. The English Embassy official whom  
Beloyra knew was also on the plane to help Beloyra if any difficulty  
arose in departure. The reason Beloyra did not leave earlier  
was that an invasion was expected at any moment. At Miami  
he turned himself over to the American authorities and applied for  
a residence permit. There is a residence permit stamped on page  
seven of his passport and it is dated 9 Oct 61. Beloyra could not  
continue his studies in the USA due to financial difficulties. He  
took a job as a kind of guide or functionary in the service of the  
Cuban refugee organization there. His function was to receive and

Interrogation Report of Enrique Antonio Felix Beloyra, Student, Havana, Cuba, born 1 Aug 42, now a refugee in the USA, declared that he was born on 1 Aug 42 in Havana, Cuba, and that he now lives permanently at 1528 South West 5th Street, Miami, Florida. He did not wish to disclose where he had lived in Cuba, for his parents are still there. He is a university student, and in Cuba was studying to be an electrical engineer. His father was arrested in 1960 for political reasons but had told his son before arrest to get a passport and get out of the country at the first opportunity. Enrique Beloyra applied for and received a passport through the Ministry of Internal Affairs. He now has a Cuban passport, number 24192/1.6.1960. He had made contact with the English Embassy in Havana and had made the acquaintance of an official in it. When he left Havana on 10 Sep 62 on a Pan-American Airways plane, the first stamp was put into his passport on page six. The English Embassy official whom Beloyra knew was also on the plane to help Beloyra if any difficulty arose in departure. The reason Beloyra did not leave earlier was that an invasion was expected at any moment. At Miami he turned himself over to the American authorities and applied for a residence permit. There is a residence permit stamped on page seven of his passport and it is dated 9 Oct 61. Beloyra could not continue his studies in the USA due to financial difficulties. He took a job as a kind of guide or functionary in the service of the Cuban refugee organization there. His function was to receive and

distribute aid shipments at a school where there were many ~~white~~ children of Cuban refugees. In the USA he belonged to a club of Cuban refugee students. About two weeks before his arrival in Finland he was in this club. They had heard that the Communist countries were preparing the Festival in Finland and they began to discuss that anti-Castro enlightenment activity ought to be undertaken among the various Festival youth delegations, particularly the Cuban one, by making it known to them how many Cuban youth and students are in Cuban prisons. They were sure that the people of Cuba were not aware of these things. There were financial difficulties in getting started, but after it was arranged for Beloyra to pay 50% now and 50% later in installments (customary there) the matter was settled. Beloyra had had \$600.00 in the bank and he used this as the down payment, the total cost being about \$1200.00. His last paycheck gave him \$400.00 for spending, and he now has \$242.00 left.

For his enlightenment work, Beloyra ~~has~~ brought some booklets with him from an organization named Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (D.R.E.) (Cuban Students' Revolutionary Leadership). They were printed in Chile in English, French, and Spanish, and tell about conditions in Cuba and the students' fight against dictatorship beginning in the ~~the~~ Batista (sic) era. Earlier they were distributed in the countries of North and South America. According to Beloyra, the books he had here were in English and French, and were distributed primarily to West European newsmen, although his original intent had been to distribute them to all non-Communist Festival participants. If Beloyra ~~re~~remembers correctly, he still has one copy of this publication in his hotel room.

On page nine of Eloyra's passport is a Finnish visa, number 55/62, which his student organization got for him in the office of the Consul General of Finland in New York on the same day the visa was stamped, 20 Jul 62. It was granted from 24 Jul to 7 Aug 62.

Eloyra left New York for Finland on an SAS plane on 24 Jul 62 and arrived first at Kogeup, Denmark, as stamped on page eight of his passport. From Denmark he flew to Arlanda, Sweden, on 25 Jul 62, also stamped on page eight of his passport. He came by air to Finland on 27 Jul 62 (sic) and took a room at the Hotel Kamp where he still stays.

Eloyra met John Koch, a Cuban student whom he knew and who was on a similar trip, in Stockholm and they came to Finland together. Koch first got a room at the Klaus Kurki Hotel but on 31 Jul 62 he had to move to the Hotel Perho (a summer hotel in the Restaurant Personnel School) because of a room shortage.

Their original intent was to visit the Cuban Festival delegation's quarters and inscribe the walls with the letters D.R.E. But after they learned that the Finnish youth had anti-Festival opinions, they decided to bring out openly their anti-Castro position to the Cuban delegation. With this in mind, Eloyra and Koch bought some black paint from a Helsinki paint shop on Saturday and in the afternoon of Sunday, 29 Jul 62, they took a sheet from Koch's bed at the Klaus Kurki Hotel and they painted on it the Spanish, French, and English text appearing in the opening part of this report. Koch had borrowed a Volkswagen, and they drove at 1800 hours that same evening to see the procession as it moved.

intersection and waited for the Cuban delegation. As it began to pass them, they~~me~~ raised the banner they had made at the Klaus Kurki for the Cubans in the procession to see. A policeman came to the scene, however, and urged them to get down from the top of the car where they had been displaying their banner, and he took them to the police station where their passports were inspected and their banner taken away. A short interrogation was made as to their conduct.

After this, Eloyra and Koch went outside the Cuban Festival delegation's quarters and took some pictures; several times they addressed Cuban delegates/<sup>whom</sup> they met in town. In the afternoon of 1 Aug 62, they left Koch's quarters for a drive in the same Volkswagen, and at 1930 hours were driving along Aleksanderinkatu towards Unioninkatu. At the intersection of these two streets, they had a collision with a police car coming from the left and the car they were driving sustained some body damage.

Following the accident Eloyra and Koch were held at the Criminal Police Department for reasons unknown<sup>to</sup> them.

Eloyra had in his possession (without a Weapon-bearing Permit) a Spanish-made 32-caliber Star pistol, number 612843. He said that he had gotten it, as had the other Cuban refugees, from the Cuban refugee organizations in the USA. Because such a permit in the USA is not required to be on one's person, Eloyra did not have one with him in Finland, although he does have it at home (sic).

Eloyra declared that he is leaving Finland today for home in the USA via Sweden by plane.

Eloyra's statement was translated for him into English.



C-6-6-6

cause he cannot read the text himself, he refused to sign the Finnish-language copy.

Translator and witness present.

Interrogator.

7-7-7-7

*Student John Koch, United States subject and citizen of Cuba, declared that she was born on 29 May 1940 in Havana, as the legal child of United States subject Herman Koch, working there, and his Cuban wife. Now John Koch lives at 1027 South West 12th Avenue, Miami, Florida. He had lived in Havana (where he was studying to be an electrical engineer) from the time of his birth until 16 Jun 60, when he and his parents were forced to leave Cuba and go to the USA for political reasons.*

*In the USA Koch belonged to the same Cuban student organization that Enrique Belayra did. They had studied at the same University in Cuba. After going to America, Koch had no chance to continue his studies. He got a job as a salesman for a steel company.*

*Koch ~~was~~ participated in the Cuban student organization's activity with the same intent Belayra had. Koch began to make preparations for the trip to Finland for the Communist countries' Festival. He had saved about \$500.00 and had gotten about \$700.00 from his parents and friends and thus was able to purchase the necessary tickets. This money sufficed, and Koch still has \$150.00 in his possession.*

*Koch left New York on 25 Jul 62, coming to Finland via Kastrup and Stockholm by air on 27 Jul 62 (sic). He had met his friend Belayra in Stockholm, ~~and~~ <sup>coming</sup> here with him. Koch took a room at the Klaus Kurki Hotel and from there, due to a room shortage, had to move on 31 Jul 62 to the Hotel Perho. Koch told the same story that Belayra did concerning the rest of the matter.*

*Koch was driving the Volkswagen which he had borrowed.*

*Subject and one Cubans in the Belayra  
Cuba - New York - Cuba  
Cuba - New York - Cuba  
Cuba - New York - Cuba*



a Spanish-made 32-caliber Llama pistol, number 266723. He told the same story as Deloyra did in this respect, too.

Koch had paid for the sheet he and Deloyra took from the former's room at the Klaus Fuchs Hotel to use as a banner.

Koch announced that he is leaving today for home in the USA via Sweden by air.

~~Koch's story was translated for him into English and he declared that he would sign it.~~

Translator: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

Interrogator: \_\_\_\_\_